THE COLLEGES.

Closing Advice and Exhortation to the Graduates.

THE BACCALAUREATE SERMONS.

Faith in Christ Essential to a Successful Life.

QUESTIONING SPIRIT OF THE AGE.

Pursuit of Happiness in the Light of Nature and of Religion.

THE TRUE PHILOSOPHY OF LIFE.

COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

BACCALAUREATE SERMON TO THE GRADUATES BY THE BEV. LLEWELYN D. BEVAN-"QUES-TIONS FOR THOUGHTFUL MEN."

At the Brick Church, corner of Fifth avenue and Thirty-seventh street, about twenty graduates of the College of the City of New York gathered last evening to listen to a baccalaureate sermon by the Rev. Llewelyn D. Bevan. The reverend gentleman took for his subject, "Questions for Thoughtful Men," and based his remarks upon I. Corinthians, x., 15-"I speak as to wise men; judge ye what I say."

THE SERMON.

He said:—My first words shall be words of congratulation to those who have at this time reached one of the most important positions in life. In the past you have been getting ready, as it were, for something in the future-perhaps for something great, and I hope for something good. What you have and I hope for something good. What you have is merely the commencement. This time has been for discipline, that is for labor; this for planting, that for calityating and for harvesting. You have the best gift of the gods to men—according to ancient mythology—youth. For you all is to come, and you put forth your hand to grasp it. But there are some things I would have you look at now and decide upon before you go further. They are old things, but the old things, if you remember, are the most important. I will premise at the outset one piece of advice—don't be afraired of thinking. Ottentimes the young man goes to an old adviser regarding matters upon which he is in doubt and is told, "My young friend, be cautious; don't read that book, or don't look at that." Now I pursue another course. I say to you, "Look at everything, deal with everything, but do it honestly. There are grave questions for you to decide and decide them honestly. Remember it is not always wisdom that doubts. I know some very who also doubt."

put rather exclusively in that little nole and corner of Athens, and law into that little hole and corner of Latio. Christ is the ultimate result of all philosophy. Latio. Christ is the ublimite result of all philosophy. An incurnate Godhead is what is wanted. And now one word of application to you. Remember this is no dream. Christ is not a a person in agreat drama. Christ is not a picture. Christ is not a vision-something dar from you and me, but for you, for every one of you, by a close relationship that heaven will not dissolve and hell cannot. Alas, the very devits are bound up for ever in the relation. This is their doom; and could they escape it now it would be bliss. This is not for you, I hope better things for you—tender acceptance and loving laith. "I speak as to wise men, judge ye what I say." After the services were finished the reverend gentleman was introduced to the graduates and exchanged a word with them individually.

YALE COLLEGE.

PRESIDENT PORTER'S BACCALAUREATE SERMON -MERSONAL FAITH IN CHRIST THE ESSENTIAL

President Porter's sermon to the members of the Yale graduating class of '77 was delivered this (Sunday) morning in Battell Chapel. The reverend gentleman took his text from 11. Corinthians 1., 24:-"Not for that we have dominion over your faith, but are helpers this as what the translator of our version understood it to mean. I give it in this connection because the pre-That personal fanh in the personal Christ is the essential of a rounded manhood and a does any man stard in the highest sense of the word, as he is related to himself, to his Creator, to the present life and the future. In enforcing this theme I will first enumerate the several elements of faith in the Christian sense of the word. I name first of all the intellectual elements-namely, the rational conviction that what we believe is true. The fact that inith includes an intellectual element will hardly be denied. It would seem that no one could question or deny this. But many fail to do justice to the signifisance of this truth. I must assume it to be true that whatever else faith may involve it includes intellectual conviction or evidence. If this is true it cannot rest on what is sometimes called authority. This is recogmixed, not only conceded, but affirmed in our text, "Not for that we have dominion over your faith. In this significant saying the sacredness of individual conviction is solemnly affirmed. Not even an apostle dares to assert, or could possibly exerese, dominion over the farth of the humblest disciple. It is true the motter of faith in this particular mistance concerned some question of duty rather than any revelation of truth, but it is none the less true that these words of Paul distinctly affirm that whether the faith relates to what is to be believed or done, whatever is not held and acted of faith, that is, of conviction, is sin! that every man must be fully persuaded in his own mind. I do not forget that the things which are hidden from the wise and prudent are revealed to habes in intellect. But I do assert that the Gospel and Christ, when discerned as they are, are fitted to call forth and, so to speak, to compel the conviction of the honest. It is essential to my purpose to add that every man's faith is measured by the number and strength of his findividual convictions. A man's faith cannot be judged by the length of the written creed which had hid in the second of the separate truths or realities which have become living convictions in his soul. It may be very important that written or spoken creeds should be assented to by teachers and learners in the kingdom and church of Christ. This I do not in the least question, but it remains an unsbaken and most important truth that the tauth by which a man stands or fails represents only the number and strength of his own convictions concerning the subject-matter of his own convictions concerning the subject-matter of his own well known, are forward to exalt teeling as singly and notely the religious evenest in man, telling as to fill our hearts with it as fall as we may, it only we will tion, is sin! that every man must be fully persuaded

Mr. John Tyndall and Mr. Rierbert spencer, as is well known, are forward to exalt feeling as singly and folely the religious ceement in man, telling us to fill bur hearts with it as foil as we may, if only we will concede that religion has no possible reliations to the melliert, and especially to scientific truth. We reject this extreme, whether held by theologians or by philosophers, as leading to faraticeim with the one and to sentimentalism with the other. We refer to it bully as showing that feeling is universally recognized as being prominent as an element of faith.

Faith involves obcollence to the conscience. Here it touches the will, the sait of character, the centre of moral file. Every truth in which we believe points to some duty. Every feeling which it mappers impels to the consecration of the life and the subjection of the man to the meral law of love.

OBECTIVE CHARACTERICS.

Thus far have we given the subjective characteristics of faith in three clements of conviction, of emotion and of duty. Over against these philosophy would present the true to move the intellect, the beautiful to saliery the heart and the pool to control the will, require g each of the three forms of faith which we have enumerated. Christiantiaty differs from philosophy is presenting a person for our faith. This leads no to motice the fourth and emmently distinctive feature of the Christian liath, which is that it rests upon a person. This person is more than the true, the beautiful and the good, in that He exemplifies and enforces whatever is true and beautiful and the good, in that He exemplifies and enforces whatever is true and beautiful and the good, in that He exemplifies and enforces of the christian liath, which is that it rests upon a person. This person is more than the true, the beautiful and the good, in that He exemplifies and enforces of the christian liath, which is that it rests upon a person for our faith. This leads the reason for the region of law in the wide of not deay the forces of the minuterse; but the

holding plan the more decisive is the evidence of definite thought, ardent feeling and energetic personality. That the Creator should be a person is suggested by the fact that personality is confessedly the highest form of being.

If men could six against conscience they could six against God. They have sinned against daty, and then they have sinned against God. If God is a person, they have grieved, dishonored and offended Him as truly as they have wronged their own souls.

QUESTION OF THE DAY.

I need not say that the question of our day is emphatically this, Whether faith is any longer required; whether it has not done its work, at least for thinking and cultivated men, and most now be shandoned? It is true this is no new question, but is as old as Christianity itself. But it comes to us in new forms, and with many it has become the confident assertion and the shivering lear of not a few, that whatever may have been true of the past henceforth man must stand by manhood or thought or culture or philosophy, and no longer can and no longer need to stand by faith. The position which I would urge is that faith is of paramount necessity to man. The more man advances in culture the more true will it be and the more evident that faith is essential to his perfection and his success. We assert that it excites to thought and that its tendency is to quicken the intellectual life.

Atheistic and theistic science are now emphatically on trail at the tribunal of the world's thinking and experience. It is true that never was atheism in science so confident, so courteous in its own creed, so scientific as at the present moment. On the other hand, never was it forced to confess so frankly as now that atheism relieves the mind of not a single burden of mystery which theism involves, and that a soliexistent universe of death matter is as difficult to accept and harder to hold than a self-existent and creating spirit. While there are swarms of hosty specialists in every department of thought who fill the air with their chatterin

most ideal and the most real, the most divine and the most human who was ever imagined or ever lived. This leads me to add that faith in the personal Christ is essential to faith in man. It is significantly said of the Master that He knew what was in man and yet He loved and trusted man. It is esteemed in these days the highest achievement that he shoud learn to distruct men to order that he may manage men.

Personal faith in Christ stimulates to the finest culture, whether in manners, literature or art. It is by faith that man stands strongly and wisely in duty. Duty is not such if it does not blossom into faith. No man can be loyal to conscience who is not also loyal to the loving and living Josus.

If a man in his character stands best by faith the same will be true of the life which his faith shall form. If faith is the condition of a perfected and redeemed manhood, much more is it the condition of a successful life.

Faith with give a man a definite plan of rise. The believer in a personal Christ Roows what he lives for and aims at. The example of his Master is always clear and his precepts are explicit. His spirit cannot be mistaken if his service involves self-denial.

The speaker closed with an eloquent address of advice and exhortation to the graduating class.

AMBERST COLLEGE.

BACCALAUREATE SEEMON BY PRESIDENT SEELYE-LIFE FROM NATURAL AND SPIRITUAL

ANHERST. June 24, 1877. The baccalaureate sermon was preached here to-day by President Seclye, who selected as the basis of his remarks the first to the eleventh verses, inclusive, of the first chapter of Ecclesiastes:-

The words of the preacher, the son of David, King in Je-

Vanity of vanities, saith the preacher, vanity of vanities, all is vanity.

What profit hath a man of all his labor which he taketh under the sun!

One generation passeth away, and another generation cometh, but the earth abideth forever.

The sun also ariseth and the sun goath down, and hasteth to his place where he aross.

The wind goeth toward the south and turneth about unto the north; is whirleth about continually, and the wind returneth again, according to his circuits.

All the rivers um into the sea; yet the sea is not full; unto the place from whence the rivers come, thitter they return again.

return again.
All things are full of labor; man cannot utter it; the eye is not satisfied with seeing nor the ear filled with hearing.
The ining that hath been, it is that which shall be; and that which is done is that which shall be can that which is done is that which shall be done, and there is no new thing under the sun.

Is there enything whereof it may be said. See, this is new? It hath been already of old time, which was before

The only son of David who was King over Israel in Jerusalem was Solomon. Whether he wrote the book most plausible supposition respecting its authorship is, I think, that which ascribes it to him. But, be therein, and the book expresses either his actual utcareer as the greatest monarch and wisest man of his time, but sinking afterward into a profligacy and detime, but sinking afterward into a profligacy and de-bauchery as unrivalled as was the magnificence of his estate and the spiendor of his wisdom, he seems to have fived long enough to acknowledge and to repent of his folly and to record his remarkable experience and observation for the instruction of mankind. The lesson of it all, and what may be termed the comprehensive teaching of the book of Ecclesiastes, is, that human his can only be truly interpreted by its relations to a divine law, and that created nature can never fill the soul which is sait-fied only with the Creator. If we took at his liself, or at these outgoings of nature as they move before us, everything seems

If we look at his itself, or at these outgoings of nature as they move before us, everything seems fleeting, unsubstantial, vaia. Vanity of vanities, vanity of vanities, all is vanity, says the sad singer and the serious preacher everywhere.

With this mournful strain the preacher in the book of Ecclesiasies begins his discourse. He continues it by enlarging upon the same thought, which he copiously illustrates by completious facts from his experience and his observation. He ends it by lifting the curtain on a different scene, and giving us a glimpse of a satisfying good and an abding reality. "Let us near," says the preacher, "the conclusion of the whole matter:—Fear God and keep his commandments, for this at the whole duty of man. For God shall bring every work into judgment with every secret thing, whether it be good or whether it be evil." This light from the conclusion of the discourse shows the meaning of all

is the whole duty of man. For God shall bring every work into judgment with every secret thing, whether it be good or whether it be evil." This light from the conclusion of the discourse shows the meaning of all the preceding part. This glimps of eternity changes the entire vision of time. God's tribunal of judgment transforms the shadows of created nature and the vanities of human life into dread and substantial realities. Without these eternal relations there is no abatement from the mouraful tone of this sad discourse. Without the thought of God and His sovereignty and our relations to Him there is—and this is the more particular thought of the passage selected as our present theme—acither any impuise to labor, nor any incitement to knowledge, nor any inspiration from the love of fame.

1. I say without the thought of God and our relations to Him there would be no impulse to labor, and this is true in the wilest sense. The mere presence of animal wants does not induce us to labor for their relation. The animal life, with no endowment of reasen and no knowledge of God, has no impulse to labor. The activity of the animal uncontrolled by man is in no sense work. The bec, the ant, collect their stores with no lorethought of their use, and collect their stores with no lorethought of their use, and collect them all the same whether they use them or not. The nimal does not work. Neither does man in those phases of human life where the animal nature seems to preponderate. The savage is as involent as he is ignorant. The temporary cravings of his animal nature he satisfies with as temporary a supply. He either takes no thought of work, or, it he does, despises it. The nimit where the animal nature for said wants, but because the daim of duty is laid upon him and the sense of obligation recognized. We are very apt to meet with quite mistaken notions upon him and the sense of obligation recognized. We are very apt to meet with quite mistaken notions upon him and the sense of obligation recognized. We are very apt to me

Its mighty order and harmony, not all its vastness and variety.—

Its worlds on worlds in myriad myriads tolling found us, each with different powers.

And other forms of life than ours,
are sufficient to give the human mind any permanent incitement to its study. For what is nature? Looked at in itself alone, all cless excluded, nature is naught else than a cycle of numberless changes which perpetually repeat themselves. Perpetual repetition is the unvarying and only law of nature. Its repeated changes may be so vast that untoid ages are consumed in their stupendous circuit, or so minute that a moment, or an hour, may suffice for their beginning and completion; but, vastor minute, it is the same changeless round in all. Nature gives us this, but nothing more. But where is the inspiration of such a thought?

Ith, in a world of nature, where "the thing that hat been it is that which shall be done;" "there is no remembrance of former things, neither shall there be any remembrance of things that are to come, with those that shall once after. "There is only an endless repetition of the same ongoing changes, no one of which has anything but a momentary peculiarity to single it from the rost. Variety it jound only within a limited range—on the wide scales reigns unbroken uniformity. The same sums and stars, the same summer flowers and fruits, the same gonerations of sentiment life in the creat cycle of nature, repeat themserve continually. "Is there anything whereof it may be flat, see, this is new in hath been already of old time which was before us."

To the graduating class he said:—"I cherish the

which was before us."

To the graduating class he said:—"I cherish the hope that these truths with which you are so lamiliar may be to you an increasing joy and strength. In this are fame and giory and an abeding inspiration for you. Your die will be kept fresh and vigorous and enthusiastic, and your work will be done with hope and buoyamy and tircless energy, in just the degree in which the light abusing from your spiritual endowments and your divino relations, and the life which comes from

your communion with God, illumines and quickens you. You will not forget, I believe, your freedom and your immortality; you will not lightly esteem your supertest, in all your living here, that, though you build your houses on the carth, your true home is in the heavens. May the vision of that home, fadeless and eternal, where the night of nature is lost in the light of a spiritual day, may the giory of "the city which hath no need of the sun, neither of the moon to shine In it, for the glory of God doth lighten it, and the Lamb is the light thereot;" become to such one of you more clear and more resplendent! May the blessed assurance that you are the children of a king fill your souls with a joy nuspeakable, until you all "with open face, beholding as in a glass the glory of the Lord, are changed into the same image from glory to glory." Amen.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE. BACCALAUREATE ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT BART-LETT-CHRIST'S DEMANDS UPON HIS FOL-

HANOVER, June 24, 1877. The first baccalcureate address was preached this morning by President Bartlett in the college church to a crowded and highly appreciative audience, consisting of many alumns who have become distinguished in science, art and literature, together with the trustees and triends of the college. The church was prettily decorated for the occasion. The following is an abstract of President Bartiett's sermon:—He selected his text from Matthew, zvi., 25-26—"For whosever will soul? or what shall a man give in exchange for his men of this world have always been offended by it. Seif-abnegation conflicts alike with their theory and

stances of self-denial, which, to the man of this world, would seem to be the grave of all joy.

BASE OF RELIGIOUS LIPE.

But the theme rises to a still greater beight. The spirit of self-renunciation lies at the foundation of true holiness. Not my will but thine be done, is the language of a child of God. We are Christians only so iar as we cease to be self-willed and selfish, and he who rightly takes upon him the vows of God offers himself without reserve, bargaining and conclination to the will of the Master. So it has been 'irom that first call by the Sea of Galliles, 'Rise and follow me,' when the disciples immediately left all to fellow Him. Profoundly searching and radical as is the claim who-seever will save bis life shall lose it, yet human souls have sounded that depth. Not alone Paul could declare, 'Neither count I my hie dear unto me,' but many a weaker soul has been enabled to say, ''The way before me seems dark and thorny; I cannot see through. But I hear the voice of my Shepherd. I will arise and go whither seever He leadeth.'' And this was the token that the mind which was in Christ was also in them. Duty will saffer no rival. Even let the dead bury the dead.

See, then, the fatal toly as well as the guitt of supreme self-seeking. It is the saily child that grasps all and gets none. It chases from flower the dower the beau-

See, then, the fatal lolly as well as the guilt of supreme self-seeking. It is the silly child that grasps all and gets none. It chases from flower to dower the beauteous winged heavenly creature and forever frightens it away or crushes it with eager clutch. The sublime and unique record of Christ himseli was this, "That he pleased not himseli." Ask not for the path of ease but for the way of obedience.

The sermon concluded with an earnest address to the graduating class, urging them to enter and pursue their several paths of life under the guidance of this divine maxim—To live in the well being of their fellows, to work on in the spirit of unselfah love and thoughtful kindness, to take up their cross and follow the Master, and thus to diffuse far and wide brightness and blessing and joy.

UNION COLLEGE.

A BACCALAUREATE LESSON - SERVICES COMMEM-ORATIVE OF THE LATE PROFESSOR LEWIS. SCHENECTADY, N. Y., June 24, 1877.

The college and congregations of the city united for the memorial services commemorative of Professor Taylor Lewis this evening. President Potter's biographical sermon traced his patriotism to his biographical sermon traced his patriotism to his father, an officer in the Revelutionary war; his picty to his mother, his scholarship to his college. A precocious and diligent student, he graduated in 1820, in his eighteenth year. He attended almost every commencement thereafter, and for the hist twenty-eight years was one of the faculty. Opposed, like Piato, to atheism and materialism, versatue, accomplished, protoundly interested in current events, he was a devoted friend and patriot and Christian. Master of modern and ancient languages, especially the latter, he attained world-wide lame as a commentator and translator of the Scriptures. His life was considered as a baccalaureate leason to the graduating class and an example to youth and manhood and to Christian scholarship everywhere.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

THE ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT AND THE MEET-ING OF THE ALUMNI TO TAKE PLACE ON

The annual commencement of St. John's College, Fordham, will take place on Wednesday next. Weather permitting the ceremonies will be held on the lawn nder the old eims. The annual commencements of this famous institution have always ocen of the most a numerous company of distinguished clergymen and laymen, among whom there are always to be found many of the alumni of the institution. The attractions many of the aiumni of the institution. The attractions of the commencement this year are said to be more than usually great, and what, at least in the opinion of the graduates, will give additional interest to the occasion, will be the meeting of the Alumni Association. This meeting is to be held in the College Hall immediately after the commencement, and the amount of handshaking that will be induged in by old triends who may not have met since they were boys together in the class rooms will doubtless be of the most vigorous kind. A banquet will follow the business meeting, when the specches, though they may "set the tables in a roar," will bring ut to the minds of some of the fathers who did not allow the rules of the college to be transgressed with impunity, as well as to the be transgressed with impunity, as well as to the minds of the alumn; scenes in the bygone days quite as stirring as any they may bave since witheseed in

the busy walks of life.

The commencement ceremonies will begin at a quarter past one o'clock P. M., and extra trains to Fordham will be run from the Forty-second Street depot, starting at half-past tweive o'clock.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S COLLEGE. The twenty-seventh annual commencement of the College of St. Francis Xavier, Fifteenth street, between

THE SHINNECOCK INDIANS.

The gratuity of \$500 voted by the Legislature to the Roard of Supervisors, and the appropriation does not become available until the lst of November. It is to be expended for the behellt of the whole tribe and not, as has been generally supposed, exclusively for the families of those lost when the Circassian went to PERU AND BOLIVIA.

THE REVOLUTION OVER-SURRENDER OF THE HUASCAR-FIRST FIGHT BETWEEN IRON-CLADS IN THE PACIFIC—THE BATTLE AT PISAGUA-THE SHAH ATTACKS THE HUAS-CAR-GREAT EXCITEMENT AGAINST ENGLISH-

The Pierola movement has terminated and the rendered this morning, in Iquique, to the government squadron, and the British men-of-war Shah and Amethyst have been mainly instrumental in bringing about this fortunate result. On the morning of the 28th the Huascar appeared in Pisagua, a little port attempted to disembark a force of fifty men to scanty garrison, and only after the commander of the national troops was placed hors de combat the revolutionary party gained possession of the town. Mean-time the squadron, composed of the iron-clad frigate steamed into the barbor and immediately opened fire returning. The light continued for an hour and a half, at rife range, when, darkness coming on, the Hussear thought it advisable to decamp, taking with her the force she had sent on shore. The independencia lost two men and had her amokestack shot away. The in-

PIRST IRON-CLAD PIGHT ON THE PACIFIC pendencia, a heavily armored frigate, carries fourteen ar, a turreted ram, has two 300-pounders and two pivot guns of forty pounds each. These vessels were built at the same time by Samuda, on the Thames, and Lloyd, on the Clyde. The monitor Atahualfa took no part in the fight, having remained to protect louique. It vian revolutionary history, which certainly is covering

m also to be remarked that for the first time in Peruvian revolutionary history, which certainly is covering a good deal of ground, has there been a naval battle between the belisperents. The Hussear steamed north. At Hollo, on the evening of the 29th, firing was heard far out at sea, and shortly alterward the Hussear was seen steaming in toward shore. Night fell, and the ship disappeared. All manuer of conjectures were formed, but no solution could be given of the firing, save that the rebel ship had come into collision with the Shah and Amethyst, who were on the lookout for her—as has been stated in my previous letters—on account of her depredations on the royal mail steamers and her seizure of coal from a British merchant ship in Pisagua. This proved to be correct. Yesterlay morning, the 30th, the Hussear was descried off the harbor of Iquique with a signal at the fore, invining the squarron to a parley. Commodore More, of the Independencia, beat to quarters, and held his vessels in readiness, but answered the signal affirmative, y.

INVITATION TO GHASTIES THE EXCLISE.

A boat then came off from the Hussear, having on board three of the principal of Pierola's adherents, who stated that they had met the English ships the night before, and had been summoned to surrender in the name of the Queen. Refusing this somewhat unexpected request the Shah opened fire on the Hussear, and the fire was returned as well as the limited crew on board could work the guns. But seeing that no possible contingency of victory appeared the Hussear ran in shore, so as to gain Peruvian waters, and the Bre was returned as well as the limited crew on board could work the guns. But seeing that no possible contingency of victory appeared the Hussear ran in shore, so as to gain Peruvian waters, and the Bre was returned to these insolent foreigners who were medding in a purely family quarrel. Commodore More, of course, could not accede to such a demand, but telegraphed to the President, at Lima, for instructions, which were speedily given,

board. Inthe reacounters with the English forces. Pierola prefers currendering to Peru. To-day being a holiday (Corpus Curisti), it is improbable that further details may come to hand.

INDIGNATION AGAINST THE ENGLISH.

Last night, when the rumor was spread in Lima that the English vessels had attacked the fluascar excitoment occame interes against the British colony resident in the city, since at their request the Admiral had decided to put a stop to the depredations of the rebeil cruiser. The principal aquare was crowded with angry people; efforts were made to gain the cathedral towers and to sound the toesin, that famous old bell which so often has called Lima to arms. For a moment it was leared that a general tumult might ensue, causing bloodshed and depredation of English property, but fortunately the Prefect brought troops on the spot and dispersed the would be rioters. They met again, however, and this time directed their ire against the government, which they accused of complicity in the assault of the "Shah." Two commissioners were rained to interview the President on the subject of dislovaty. These gentlemen, becoming too enthusiastic, were ordered off to the police office, and the President addressed the crowd, assuring them that no understanding existed between his government and the British Legation on the matter. The people were tranquilized, and it being nearly bedtime, proceeded to rest. In my next despatch I hope to be enabled to give further particulars of the fight at Pisagua, which, from its novel character in these waters, is interesting. All news now comes by cable, and the laconism of the Prefect of Tarapaca, who transmits the intelligence, is quite remarkable.

DETENTION OF THE GRORIA.

The Pacific Transit Company's steamer Georgia is still detained in Calino Bay, under the guns of the Peruvian transport Tallisman, which latter vessel was armed for the express purpose of guarding the Georgia. For the offences committed in Chilia port, when notified by the authorities that her departure w

Georgia, assuming responsibility, he could do nothing more than forward all the facts of the case to Washington and await instructions, although according to his opinion the crime committed may be classed as barrairy, which, by the way, is not mentioned in any existing treaty between Peru and Chili. Peru, according to the request of Chili, out of pure comity becomes responsible should a flast decision be given in favor of the ship; but on the other hand, the responsibility of Chili toward Peru is clearly established. The Wilmington, under whose convoy the Georgia reached Callao, has sailed for Panama.

The latest news from Bolivia informs us that the rebellion at Santa Cruz, headed by Ibañez, is ensirely crushed out. Ibañez, with a few followers, fled toward Mategrosso, a town on the neighboring Brazilian frontier, but troops had been previously despatched to intercept him. A council of war had been held by the commanders of the government forces, and Ibañez, with the other conspirators under him, condemned to be shot on capture, which sentence will undoubtedly be carried into effect if the unituely rebel lating into the hands of the victors. In those remote regions it is an easy matter to take the law into one's own hands and at the same time be accusor, judge and executioner. The rebels, had they succeeded, would probably have adopted the same cheerful programme. The cause of the revolt was, of course, personal aggrandisement, although a lofty manifesto was made public, invoking the system of lederation in place of the centralization scheme now in force in the Hopublic.

EXPLODED PATRIOTISM.

A magnificent pyrotechnic display on the hills in the rear of Wilhamsburg early yesterday morning at-tracted the attention of such persons as business or inclination brought in that vicinity. First there was grand flash of light, and then from a high sittinge different colored fires spread themselves in all directions; balls of fire in red, blue, white, green and yellow made their way to the east, west north and south, toward the zenith and also toward the earth; Saxony wheels, stars and triangles, with Spanish S's made gyratory movements through the clear morning air. gyratory movements through the clear movaling air, while embletiatic pieces prepared for Independence Day, frittered away their brief but beautiful existence at a far greater elevation than was intended, and without pecuniary benefit to the manufacturer. The mid sky display over, the red glare of burning wood and paper followed, illumining the sky for au hour or more. The cause of this tunultuous and vivid display of premature patriotism was the spotaneous combustion of the storage building of Hadfield's fireworks manufactory, on First avenue, East Williamsburg. The damage is estimated at \$5,000, on which there is no insurance.

THE NEW DURHAM MYSTERY.

There was some excitement yesterday in New Durmysterious death of Mrs. Christina Musson, wife of a hotel keeper at that place, by either being thrown The husband bears a very bad reputation in the neighbernood for drunkengess and brutal treatment of his stepson. The unfortunate youth has been repeatedly stepson. The unfortunate youth has been repeatedly driven away from home, and it is said is somewhat weak-minded through the effect of a blow given him by his stepfather some years ago. In conversation with a Herazin reporter Mussen trated:—"I was not in the house when my wile fell down staira. My little boy was the first to discover, her. She lived about a couple of hours afterward, but was unconscious. I sent for a doctor and that I could for her. Her eyesight was defective, and that I could for her. Her eyesight was defective, and that doubliess caused her to stumble on the stairs." While the jury were viewing the body of the dead woman last evening the widower was giving out been.

PLUCKY ST. JOHN.

The Burned Town Rising from Its Ashes.

RELIEVING THE SUFFERERS.

Immense Destruction of Legal Papers.

WORKING AMONG THE RUINS

Arrest of a Number of Suspected Incendiaries.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

St. Jons, N. B., June 24, 1877. Fifteen carloads of provisions arrived here yesterday afternoon from Montreal. As stock is received it is immediately housed in the rink. Delivery to the rink residents is from a counter erected around the centre quantities of the various supplies from which the Reof rebuilding. The Water and Sewerage Commissionold one, corner of Leicester and Carmarthen streets. Thomas Campbell is preparing to replace his building on Germain street. I. & F. Burice & Co. have also commenced clearing away for rebuilding.

before the Coroner in the dead house on the remains of Captain Firth. After the jury had been sworn in and viewed the body the inquest was adjourned until Monday afternoon at four o'clock, when it will be re-sumed at the dead house. Good service was rendered by the ferry service on the night of the fire. The Magee Block was saved for hours through the active men. The ferryboat pump proved most useful. The boat afterward saved lives and property. The boat is making her regular trips daily, sometimes running to Reed's point and sometimes to the floats. People are afraid of the latter place, however, as the walls of Magee's Building threaten to fall at any moment.

AGED SUFFERERS. Mrs. Raiston, aged eighty-nine, remained street until seven o'cleck on Thursday night, when Mrs. Johnston, of No. 139 Meckienburg street, who was already giving hospitality to upward of fitty per-sons, took her in and attended to her until yesterday morning, when she was taken to the skating rink by and Mrs. Roberts, eighty-three, spent the night under the shelter of a few boards alongside of Mr. Wilson's barn. Mrs. Gallaher had an infant child with her of which she was taking care. Mrs. Bridget Murphy, a crippled woman, aged seventy years, who took shelter with a poor family, and Mrs. Murphy, wno is near confinement, were also taken to the rink by order of the Mayor. The last mentioned woman has two very small children, and lost her husband a couple of weeks ago. About 150 peraccommodation. A large number of tents were pitched in Hazen's field and lower cove, where the people were

There are now two prisoners in jail on a charge of arson. One is named "Dacy" Nixon, and the other, a middle aged man, named McNell. Nixon, whose Christian name is Robert, was brought before the magistrate for examination. He pleaded not guilty, and said that he had been making efforts to save Dolan's house when suspicious character. McNetl was formerly a policeman, tion. He, of course, denies any criminal intention, and he was also remanded. The Chief said that McNeil had ashe was a dangerous character he thought jail or pen-itentiary was the best place for him. The magistrate, in remanding him, gave him some wholesome advice. He hoped that if the charges against him were true that he would spend the remainder of his days in the next week. All endeavors to recover the body of the boy Beatty, of Carleton, drowned in the river, have

There was quite a ure in Militown, N. B., on Wednes day night. It broke out in a house in the rear of the Congregational Church, burning up that building and five or six dwellings. The church and organ were inwithin the bounds of Portland, is very much encumbered with debris, and the passable portion of the streets is and there is comparatively little danger of any of the others failing. Mill street, Nelson street, Dock street and Market Square and wharves are levelled pretty flat but the wharves themselves are not so much in jured as might have been expected, the masses of rick on them keeping the fire from the planks and timbers. The Maritime Bank front stands in its entirely, its beauty marred very little, and timbers have been placed in front to support it.

DAMAGED BUILDINGS. The rear walls, with the exception of buttresses to ustain the front, have been pulled-down, and workmen have been engaged for two days in pulling down the lofty rear wall of the Western Union Telegraph building adjoining. The intention is to pave the front of the Maritime Block and rebuild at once. Chubb's building shows a substantial looking rear wall, supported by the remains of Furtong's, but the front is low. The Post Office shows rear and side wall in fair preservation, but the front is a perfect wreck. The ornamental freestone work has crumbled to dust and the beautiful red granite piliars and pilasters are broken dass. Ritchie's building shows lofty walls almost upbroken in outline, and its brown stone shows few marks on the outside of the fire that worked its will within. That hive of lawyers was cleared out very quickly, none of the occupants saving anything. In its ruins are the ashes of wills, deeds, bonds, mortgages, law books and papers relating to lawsuits or for some time to come in making affidavits as to their contents. The Prince William street wooden pavement is not much burned, the coating of dirt upon it having sided in its preservation. The Academy of Music is nearly levelled, its side walls having had no support considerable of their wardrobes in its dressing rooms and all the scenery and properties were destroyed. The ruins of the City Hall mark the foot of Rocky Hall like a gloomy sentinel.

BERETON REINS.

The walls of the Magee Block, the latest addition to our fire brick structures, look shaky. The hoteis show diminished and jagged fronts. There were some tardy departures from them, and great alarm in consequence of the discovery that a wall of fire shut them off from escape except by water. Most of the trunks of the hotel guests were saved from the fire, but many of them were stolen. The wharves, as a rule, have stood well. the wind having blown away from them, but some of them are about ball destroyed. No shipping was lost at the wharves except fourteen wood boats and schooners burned in the Market slip. The new pier and Anchor Line wharf are sale, the warehouse of the latter having been saved by the heroic exertions of Captain Chrisholm and others. The Custom House is a sorry spectacle-a sad commentary on the public faith in brick, and stone, and slate.

RESISTLESS FLANKS. The walls to the height of about one story are standing, and the terrible penetrative and disintegrating power of the flerce heat generated by the combustion of the oils, liquors and naval stores within is shown by the splintered and crumbing granite walls. They look like rotten wood. Huge fragments of the granite,

around the base and out in the street. Layers of the some of the blocks are marked like incework on a marble statue. The Royal Hotel is very flat, and, as if tree that stood at the corner of the house stands there still, bent, blackened, maimed, but still a tree. Lower

at its dark tracks one can imagine the terrible slaughter and drowning of human beings there would have been but for the Ballast wharf which afforded a secure retreat for refugees. Gangs of laborers are working in the streets, which, by the way, are singularly free from obstruction, and many owners of lots are enclosing their land, digging for buried treasures or clearing away proparatory to building anew, Mr. Lewis Blacksmith has a house in frame near the corner of Britain and Charlotte streets and a few others are receiving lumber.

RESULDING COMMENCED.

The first building crected within the limits of the fire was put up by Mr. John E. Turnbull in the rear of the ruins of his residence, Main street. It is about ten feet square. Turnbull lost everything. A well which was discovered on the premises a year or two ago has been opened and furnished with an impromptu pump. A pile of lumber is on hand, and the building of a small cottage for the reception of the family will begin at once. Turnbull intends to erect a brick residence as soon as possible. One barrack building which was saved is crowded with people, and canvas tents and hastily constructed camps dot the ballast tents and hastily constructed camps

wharf the barrack green and the back shore.

was an old man, sitting amid a heap of household goods, on a mass of warm ashes and rubbish, with a bright-eyed yellow girl standing guard over him. His name was Simpson. He had kept a licensed tavern. He was stone blind. Mrs. Simpson, the girl said, had saved the few household effects which were there-a lounge, a small drugget carpet and a few The carpet was propped up over the lounge, and the latter was the only bed on the premises. The old man asked if there were no tents to be distributed, expressing an anxious desire to get one.

The Marine Bospital, in its lonely shabbiness and completeness, attracts the attention of every one, as it is an oasis of wood in this desert of ashes. It was saved by the stubborn resistance which the gentleman in charge, aided by the inmates, made to the fire. They made up their minds that the structure, situated as it is in a garden, ought to be saved, and they saved it. But if it had not been for a hogshead of water on the premises all their efforts would have been in vain. as the water ceased to run in the pipes during the progress of the contest. The Wentworth street fence, where the heat was greatest, was saved by a fresh coat of paint, and the saving of the sence rendered the preservation of the building possible. The hospital was on fire many times, but a dash of water extinguished the incipient flame. The barn burned down and piles of goods which had been taken there for salety, including a piano, were burned on the grounds. The building, the meanest public edifice in the city, a mere wreck of decaying

street from the hospital; that is the stone walls and lower stand there. It was not so much isolated as the hospital, but it was a thousand per cent better fitted to withstand fire. With a little watching it might surely have been preserved, but it appears there was only one man to do anything. After withstanding the heat for some time fire caught in an unwatched window, slowly ate its way into the woodwork, got into the fine which builders persist in making behind the laths, and then the building was devoured. The heat from without was not sufficient to discolor the stone or break the glass, and if the window frames had been of iron or protected by fire-proof shutters, or if a halfdozen men with water had been on guard, the noble and beautiful monument of charity would have been saved to perpetuate the name of its founder and shelter destitute orpnans. The site of the gas works is marked by a tall chimney, standing in lonely loftiness amid the wreck of the works. The ruins of the Victoria School House are a sad spectacle The place in which 800 children were receiving an education, beautiful temple of learning, with all the most approved aids and appliances for imparting instruction and awakening thought, all swept away in a moment. The trees in Queen square are blackened and stripped of their folinge, but do not look as though they were dead. The remains of the churches—Old Trinity, Germain street Methodist and Baptist, St. James', Leiuster street Baptist, Centenary Reformed Presbyterian, St. David's, Carmarthen street Methodist and Duke street Christian-awaken sorrowful recollections, granite vault of the Water Commissioners, City Hall, tained were found to be in perfect condition. PRACTICAL CHARITY.

Boston," have sent Mr. R. B. Graham, their visiting agent, to St. John with instructions to receive one hundred children made destitute by the recent confingration, and to take them to the home in Boston, provide grainitously for their wants and care for them, until such times as their parents or guardians desired their return to St. John. North British and Mercan tile Insurance Company has already settled all the claims against it on account of the St. Stophen fire. Altred Pulk has been fatally injured by the feiling in of an embankment at Oak Bay, Charlotte county.

NO TIME POB AMUSEMENT. The sculling contest announced to take place on the Warren Smith, is declared off, the Halifax men agreeing, if necessary, to pay forfest. Wallace leaves for Boston on Monday to row at the Fourth of July regatta. Brayley is to row there also.

TITLD FROM NEW YORK.

A mass meeting will be neld at Cooper Institute Tuesday, June 26, 1877, at eight o'clock P. M., to take measures to relieve the distress occasioned by the disaster at St. John. The meeting will be presided disaster at St. John. The meeting will be presided over by Mayor Ely. Mr. William Dowd, President of the Bank of North America, has kindly consented to act as treasurer; Mr. Lawrence D. Kiernan, Clork of the Beard of Education, will act as secretary. Peter Cooper, William Orton, Cyrus W. Field, Samuel J. Tidden, William E. Dodge, Mr. Archibald, British Consul; Charles A. Dana, William T. Cushing and other prominent gentlemen will be present.

BASEBALL

In the contest for the League championship the Bos tons are still in the lead, with the Hartfords second and the Louisvilles third. If to-day's game on the Union Ground between the Hartfords and Louisville. position and send the Hartford's down to third. The St. Louis Club holds fourth position, Chicagos fitth and Chetnmatis sixth. The following is a complete record of the games won, lost and played up to date:—

Won. Lost. Played.

Boston	11	5	1000000
Hartford		6	
pogisville		7	1
St. Louis		8	
Ontengo		13	
Cincinnati		14	
	-	-	
Totals	53	53	
The clubs competing !	or the Inter	national c	hampio
ship stand as follows :-			-
	Won.	Lost.	Playe
Fecumseh	4	1	
Manchester	7	3	
		A STATE OF THE STA	

TAXATION ON LONG ISLAND.

Messrs. Fowler and Briggs, of the State Board of

Assessors, on Thursday last met the Town Assessors and Supervisors of Suffolk county at Riverhead to talk over the matter of taxes, the rates of valuation equalization, &c. There was the usual examination of the Assessors as to the facts and methods of perof the Assessors as to the facts and mathods of per-forming their official duties, and the Supervisors an-swered questions as to the depreciation of projecty in their respective townships. After a juil and courteous interchange of views the Town Assessors held a meet-ing by themselves, at which they resolved, "That the assessors of the several towns of Suffolk county, from and after this date, will assess the property in said county, both real and personal, at its just and true value as the law directs.

A similar meeting was held in Queens county, with a like result.